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The People's Korea

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Japanese Govt's Plot To Suppress Nat'l Education of Koreans Here Becomes More Undisguised

The Japanese Government is going to submit very shortly a "bill for partial amendment of the school education law" to the current Japanese Diet, in a major drive to stamp out Koreans' democratic, national education which has been conducted by Korean nationals in Japan for these 20 years at schools of various levels.

The Japanese Government has been given to malicious propagandas against Korean schools in Japan through mass communication media, attaching to them groundless labels of "anti-Japanese education," " extraterritoriality" and so on.

In a desperate bid to whip up national antagonism between the Korean and Japanese peoples, it went so far as to say that the national education of Korean citizens in Japan "disturbs public order and peace" and "runs counter to the interests of Japanese society."

The April 9 article of the Mainichi Shimbun, one of Japanese dailies, quoted the Liberal-Democratic Party as saying that "Korean schools conducting 'anti-Japanese education' should be strictly controlled from the viewpoint of public order and peace."

These charges of the Japanese Government are groundless and unwarranted, and are based on vicious slanders and calumnies.

In connection with the increasingly serious machinations of the Japanese Government to uproot the educational work of Korean nationals in Japan, the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on April 9 issued a statement and strongly demanded the Japanese Government stop its suppressive policy against the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan and secure every right to national education for Koreans here.

The statement reads in full:

In connection with the moves of the Japanese Government to submit shortly a "bill for partial amendment of the school education law" to the current Japanese Diet in a major attemp to stamp out the national education of Koreans in Japan, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), on April 9 gave a press conference and made public a statement of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee. In the statement Chairman Han Duk Su strongly demanded the Japanese Government immediately suspend the suppressive policy against the democratic, national education of Koreans in Japan and ensure Korean nationals in Japan right to national education.

CHONGRYUN's Statement:

Japanese Govt, Ensure Koreans in Japan Right to National Education!

According to Japanese press reports dated April 9, the Japanese Government had worked out the "final points" of a "bill for partial amendment of the school education law" and, after putting them into statutory form, is planning to submit the bill to the Japanese Diet very soon in a bid to set up an "alien school system."

The Japanese authorities' charges of "anti-Japanese education" and education against "natioal interests" levelled against the national education of Koreans in Japan are entirely goundless. It is clear that the setting-up of the "alien school system" is aimed at depriving the Korean nationals in Japan of their right to national education.

As is known widely, it is internationally accepted practices for all citizens, whether they are in their homeland or in any foreign country, to conduct education on their children in their own language. This is recognized as a fundamental human right in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Through educational work, Korean nationals in Japan have been teaching their children the language, history, geography of Korea and science at their schools, in the hope that their sons and daughters will become good Korean nationals and in the hope that thus, friendship between Korea and Japan will be strengthened.

How can the national education of Koreans be called "anti-Japanese" when Koreans are teaching their children their mother tongue and educating their sons and daughters to develop Korea-Japan friendship, in quite the same way as Japanese conduct education on their children in their mother tongue to educate their children as fine Japanese?

The Japanese authorities' assertion that they do not intend to forbid "national education" but hold in check "anti-Japanese education," is designed to deceive the Japanese public and other peoples of the world. The real intention of the Japanese authorities is to suppress the national education of Korean nationals in Japan and to force "assimilation education" on Korean sons and daughters.

Indeed, the notification of the Vice-Education Minister dated December 28 last, clearly states that "The Korean schools which aim to foster national spirit or national identity as Koreans are not considered to have any such positive significance to Japanese society as would enable them to have a position of irregular schools in Japan." Furthermore, Education Ministry bulletin No. 1,056, issued by the investigation bureau of the Education Ministry, said that "...They (Korean children...Ed.) shall be made to enter Japanese schools voluntarily and Japanese schools, for their part, are required willingly to receive them."

In other words, the Japanese authorities do not want the Korean nationals in Japan to teach their children the Korean language and the Korean children to possess national consciousness as Koreans.

Warning that Japanese children in Brazil are beginning to forget their native language, the March 29 issue of the Asahi Shimbun (Japanese daily Ed.) reported, under the big headline "Protect the Japanese Language!," that "Grown-ups in Brazil feel terribly sorry for their children as they are unable to teach their children the Japanese language, living far away from their father land."

Why is it that the Japanese authorities who can sympathize with the Japanese in Brazil, cannot consider the feelings of the Korean nationals in Japan?

It must be said that such a suppressive step of the Japanese Government against the national education of Koreans in Japan is an expression of the hostile policy of the Japanese Government toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Korean nationls in Japan, a policy related to the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

It is not fortuitous that the Japanese press says the "alien school system" is intended to "regulate" Korean schools in Japan and that the Japanese Government is treating Koreans' national education as a "security problem."

When the Japanese authorities suppress the national education of Korean nationals in Japan in their mother tongue and deny even their love for their fatherland and their wishes for a peaceful unification of their fatherland under a pretext that their love and wishes are against the national interests of Japan, they are actually meddling in the internal affairs of the Korean people and violating the independent, national rights of the Korean people.

Korean nationals in Japan have not come here with their free will. In the light of the historical fact that they were compelled to leave their fatherland and brought here for forced labour as victims of the colonial rule of Korea by Japan and in the light of international practices, the Japanese Government should set aside a budget for and guarantee the national education of Korean nationals in Japan.

The realities are different, however. It is quite unjust and unpardonable that the Japanese Government fails to do so and is going to suppress even the schools managed with money raised from among Korean nationals here.

Today, the policy, pursued by the Japanese Government, of depriving Korean nationals of their right to national education is criticized by many Japanese prominent scholars, educationists, men of culture, lawyers, members of local assemblies, social organizations and further by opposition members of the Japanese Diet, conscientious men of the conservative party, and many other Japanese people. In this opinion there is reflected the conscience of Japanese citizens.

National education is the most urgent problem for the Korean nationals who bitterly suffered in the past and who were deprived of their fatherland, mother tongue and even their names. Six-hundred thousand Korean nationals in Japan are firmly determined to provide their sons and daughters with national education even at the expense of their daily bread.

We here demand the Japanese Government put an immediate end to its suppression policy against the national education of Korean nationals in Japan and guarantee their right to national education.

CLOSED SHELF

EDITORIAL

Lives and Property of Korean Nationals In Japan Should Be Guaranteed!

While carrying out "anti-Korea" and "anti-CHONGRYUN" campaign, Japanese militarism has been given to the machinations to persecute and suppress Korean residents in Japan since the signing of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" with the Pak Jung Hi clique on the instruction of U.S. imperialism.

Thus, of late, the cases of murder and injury of and violence against Korean residents in Japan by Japanese reactionaries and hooligans are taking place one after another in all parts of Japan.

To cite only the latest instances: On Feb. 10, Ro Choo Ryang (26), on Feb. 13, Jang Shin Koo (19), both in Kanagawa Prefecture, and on Mar. 15, Lee Duk Ho, middle schoolboy of Tokyo Korean Middle-High School, were attacked by Japanese ruffians. It is said that student Lee Duk Ho was seriously injured.

Besides these, on Feb. 23, students of Tokyo Korean Middle-High School were collectively assaulted by Japanese delinquent students at Shinokubo Station and Shinagawa Station of the National Railways in Tokyo.

Moreover, on Feb. 5, in Kamikusatsu, Gumma Prefecture, Jung Yoon Ryul (28) and on Mar. 10, in Gifu Prefecture, Soh Hai Dong (31) were cruelly killed by Japanese rogues.

These cases of outrage have caused great indignation on the part of Korean residents in Japan.

Despite this, recently, a case of "special police activities" occurred in Amagasaki City, Hyogo Prefecture.

This reminds us of the vicious acts of special high police" of the Japanese colonial rule in the past, and we cannot but regard this intrigue as an intolerable act and a hostile policy against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and also an infringement upon the human rights of Korean residents in Japan, citizens of an independent state.

All the Korean residents in Japan resolutely condemn the Japanese authorities for these sinister suppressive machinations and strongly demand that the Japanese Government take an appropriate step against the recurrence of outrages.

While committing outrages on Korean residents in Japan, the Japanese reactionaries have been hell-bent on fanning up chauvinism.

In February of last year, in Okayama Prefecture, vicious and threatening handbills were scattered by Japanese terrorists—handbills saying that "Drive Koreans here out of Japan" and "Shoot them;" in March of last year, forged documents under the feigned name of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) were distributed to Japanese democratic parties and social bodies and in March of last year, in Nara Prefecture, an officer of the Japan Self-Defence Force said vehemently, "We must kill all the Koreans."

To make the matter worse, recently, there occurred an incident in which reprehensible literature was forwarded to the Okayama Headquaters of CHONGRYUN, saying that "Korean residents in Japan should pledge themselves to be faithful to the Japanese state" and that "Otherwise, they must leave Japan."

We cannot think of the act of imbuing the Japanese people with extreme chauvinism and of creating a situation in which Koreans are threatened, apart from the suppressive machination of the Japanese Government against Korean residents in Japan.

To crown all, the Japanese Government authorities connive at, shield and abet these outrages behind the scene.

We cannot help but pay keen attention to the fact that these vicious machinations against Korean residents in Japan have more undisguised since Kaya Okinori, the then Justice Minister, instructed the authorities concerned to "cope with" the activities of CHONGRYUN, saying that CHONGRYUN was engaged in "subversive activities," at a time when the Japanese Government was making efforts to conclude a treaty with the "ROK."

In particular, by forcing upon Korean residents in Japan the "applications for permanent residence" provided for in the "Agreement" and by enforcing the "Special Law on Imigration and Emmigration Control," the Japanese Government is planning to politically screen Koreans here, cause national split among them and suppress them, thereby depriving them of a right to existence and "justifying" their forced deportation.

These are closely related to the machinations of the Japanese militarists to easily attain their rabid political aim at reinvading South Korea, taking advantage of the effectuation of the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

In connection with the repeated occurrence of the acts of Japanese reactionaries aimed at trampling underfoot Korean residents in Japan and at undermining CHONGRYUN, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea time and again issued statements.

In its statements, the Government of the Republic strongly demanded that the Japanese Government secure their legitimate rights for Korean citizens in Japan, immediately discontinue all sorts of suppressive policies and take effective measures against the recurrence of criminal cases designed to encroach upon their human rights.

Notwithstanding this, the Japanese Government is further strengthening policies of national discrimination, whipping up "anti-Korea" and "anti-CHONGRYUN" sentiments among the Japanese people, failing to take a practical step to protect Korean residents in Japan and secure democratic and national rights for them.

Such an unjustifiable attitude of the Japanese Government toward Korean citizens in Japan flagrantly runs counter to the accepted norms of international law and international practices.

In view of grave crimes committed in the past by the Japanese militarists against the Korean people, the Japanese Government must assume a legal and moralresponsibility for guaranteeing human rights, for Korean residents in Japan.

Turning an ear to unbiased public opinion, the Japanese Government must accept the just demand of the Government of the DPRK for immediately stopping the policies of national discrimination against and persecution of Korean residents in Japan and for taking an effective step to protect their lives and property.

We stongly demand that the Japanese Government severely punish the criminals who perpetrated outrages on Koreans here and killed and injured them and that it thoroughly investigate the background of the crimes.

The Japanese Government is responsible for the repeated occurrence of cases of murder, injury and violence and it can by no means shirk its responsibility for it.

We strongly appeal to the peace-loving peoples of the world to render active support and encouragement to the just struggle of Korean citizens in Japan to defend the democratic and national rights.

Just Stand of DPRK Government on Unification Question of Korea (2)

Since Korea's liberation in 1945, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has offered time and again to the South Korean side reasonable and realistic unification programs, providing for concrete ways and means for the realization of unification.

The stand and the policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government on the unification question are unshakable; that is, the unification question of Korea should be solved by way of establishing a unified, central government embracing the representatives of the peoples of all strata through a free, North-South Korea general election held in a democratic way free from any interference of an outside force on condition that all foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea.

The following three principles are more concretely explained in the proposed programs:

1. The principle of independence—realization of the country's unification by the Korean people themselves on the basis of the right of self-determination of nations, without any interference of external forces.

2. The principle of democracy—establishment of a unified central government through a free North-South Korea general election held on conditions where the expression of free will is completely guaranteed throughout the country.

3. The principle of peace—rejection of the use of armed forces in the settlement of the Korean affairs and realization of unification only by a peaceful means of mutual contact and negotiation.

The national interests of the Korean people can be safeguarded to the maximum only by the Korean people themselves and no foreign country can take the place of the Korean people in this matter. Rejection of the subjective forces of the Korean people and reliance on external forces are tantamount to committing the destiny of the Korean people to the hands of foreign countries. No foreign country can bring genuine freedom and independence to the Korean people in conformity with their interests. No nation can get complete freedom and independence so long as foreign troops are stationed in the country.

The unification question of Korea is an internal affair of the Korean people. Therefore, unification must be realized by the Korean people themselves on the basis of the right of national self-determination. No foreign country is and can be in a position to solve the internal affairs of the Korean people.

Today, two different socio-political systems are established in North and South Korea. It is entirely the question of the Korean people themselves to decide which socio-political system they should choose between the two. The principle of democracy stipulated in the DPRK Government proposals is reasonable and justifiable, because it enables the Korean people to decide a unified socio-political system in accordance with their general will in a free, North-South Korea election without foreign interference.

Speaking about the principle of peace, no one can refute the DPRK Government's proposals that the use of armed forces be abandoned in the settlement of the Korean questions, and that Korea's unification be realized only in a peaceful way through peaceful means, including mutual contact and negotiation.

Therefore, the DPRK Government has been proposing to the South Korean side that the North and South Korean authorities conclude a peace agreement pledging not to resort to armed attack against the other and that the armed forces of North and South Korea be reduced to 100,000 or less, respectively, on condition that the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea.

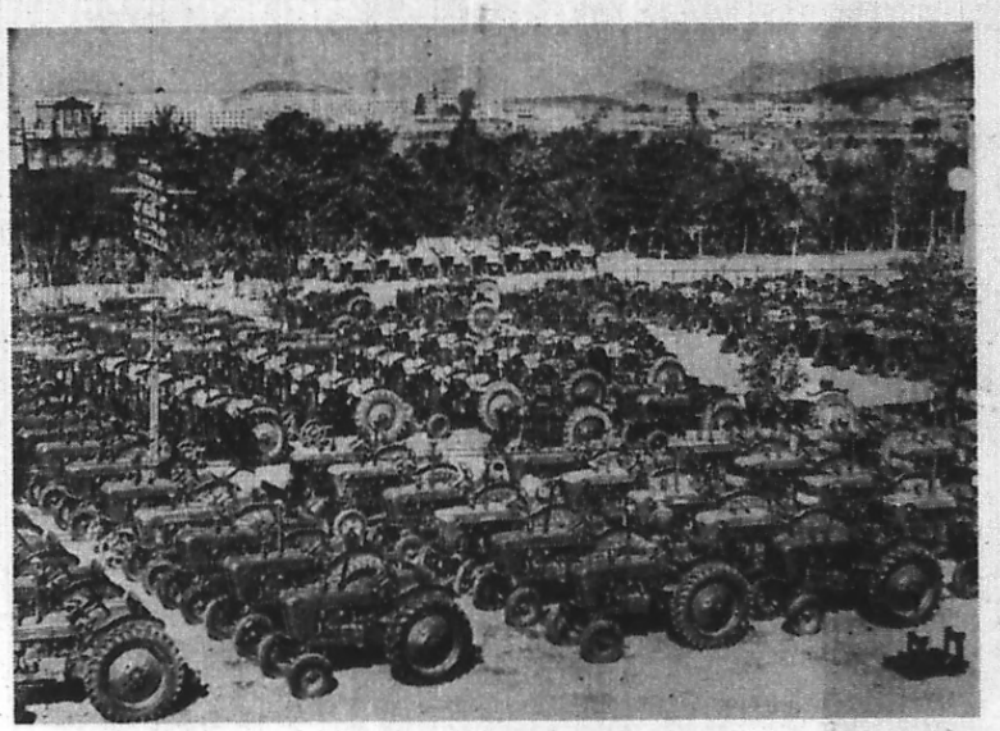
For this purpose, the DPRK Government has consistently been proposing to the South Korean side that the North and South Korean authorities, political parties, social organizations and individuals sit around one table to solve the unification question and to realize the economic, cultural and technological interflow and mutual visits between the two parts.

Premier Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pointed out as follows in his Jan. 8, 1965 reply to Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington:

"We consider that the unification should be realized in a democratic way in accordance with the general will of the entire Korean people, neither side forcing its will on other side under any circumstances. We allow no one to impose his will on us and we, on our part, do not intend to force our will on others. We always maintain that the North and South Korean authorities, political parties, and social organizations and individuals should sit around one table and negotiate in good faith and open-heartedly to solve the question of unification... Our Government...is ready to accept the opinion of any one provided it is helpful toward the solution of the unification question."

(See the full text of the Premier Kim Il Sung's reply in No. 202, dated Jan. 20, 1965, of the "People's Korea.")

(to be continued)



Now mass-produced tractors at the Kiyang Tractor Factory stand ready for delivery to farms. The factory has an annual output of 5,000 28 H.P. tractors.

Kiyang Tractor Factory

Its Past And Present

The Kiyang Tractor Factory in South Pyongan Province, the biggest tractor production centre in North Korea, is playing a big role in promoting the machinization of the rural community, by turning out thousands of tractors a year.

Rebuilt in 1954 from the ruins in the wake of the hard-fought Korean War (1950-1953), the factory was then producing small scale farm machines and implements.

Embarking on the reconstruction of the national economy ruined in the Korean War, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea outlined a long-range plan to develop it into a factory for producing modern farm machines.

Acting upon this plan, all the workers, technicians and office workers of the factory waged a strenuous struggle, giving full scope to their high revolutionary zeal. Thanks to the tireless labour efforts of the factory workers, the plant was able to produce small- and medium-scale farm machines in 1956, or only two years after its reconstruction, and it has since been developing its production scale.

The factory overfulfilled at 115.5 per cent the 1957 production plan, turning 55 kinds of new farm machines in excess of the plan.

By that time, the factory had switched to the production of power-driven farm machines from that of animal-drawn ones and prepared itself for the production of tractors.

Development Into Tractor Factory

1958 was a year of epoch-making significance in the development of the Kiyang Tractor Factory.

That year, the North Korean agriculture was making rapid strides and, as a result, it required more and more upt-to-date farm machines and implements.

Under these circumstances, all the Workers and technicians of the factory boldly resolved to manufacture tractors to meet the urgent demand for the mechinization of agriculture, despite the fact that at that time, workers there lacked experience and that technical personnel were short for that purpose. But, workers and technicians, overcoming the technical difficulties and conservatism, completed designing a tractor with painstaking efforts in a matter of one month, and then adjusted and obtained all necessary machines and equipment to produce for the first time in North Korea a 28-h.p. tractor named "Tractor Chullima-28" on Nov. 17, 1958.

Since then, the workers of the plant have further strengthened the material and technical foundations of the factory and put it on the assembly-line system, with the result that the factory's annual tractor production reached 3,000 in 1960 and 5,000 in 1965.

Technical Personnel

The Kiyang Tractor Factory looks quite different today from what it looked in the early stage of its development. At present, there are hundrends of engineers, technicians and specialists, all equipped with up-to-date technique and experience.

The factory has a college, called the "factory college," which was set up in 1960 within the factory. Workers there are becoming skilled technicians and masters of invention. They combine study with production, thus achieving a big leap in production. Moreover, the factory is provided by the state with many specialists and technicians who are from technical and higher technical institutes.

Thanks to the technical personnel and the facilities for technical education, there is an ample prospect for all the workers of the factory to receive technical education.

Drawing on the experience gained in the making of "Tractor Chullima-28," workers and technicians have introduced and completed an assembly-line to produce a 75-h.p. caterpillar tractor named "Tractor Poonguyun-75." Seventy-five h.p. tractors are now being turned out in large quantities at the factory.

Along with this, the workers are increasing sharply the output of tractors in general by manufacturing machine-tools and equipment of higher efficiency, while improving the quality of their products.

In 1963 alone, technical innovation proposals made by workers at the factory reached more than 2,000.

With the capacity of the factory enlarged and the quality of the products improved, more and more tractors are being produced to fully meet domestic needs and, since 1962, "Tractors Chullima-28" have been exported in large quantities.

By the end of 1967, the final year of the Seven-Year Plan, the factory will come to have an annual production capacity of 10,000 tractors with 28 h.p. and 3,000 tractors with 75 h.p.

The Kiyang Tractor Factory is one of the precious achievements made by workers of the country, who are fighting to further strengthen the foundation of the country in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

1966 Korea-Soviet Trade Agreement Signed

An agreement on the mutual delivery of commodities for 1966 was signed on April 4 between the Governments of Korea and the Soviet Union, according to a KCNA report dated April 4.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Korean side by Vice-minister of Foreign Trade, Bang Tai Ryool, leader of the Korean Government trade delegation, and on behalf of the Soviet side by Vice-minister of Foreign Trade I.T. Grishin, leader of the Soviet Government trade delegation.

Under the agreement Korea will supply to the Soviet Union ferrous rolled stock, various kinds of special steel, non-ferrous metals, magnesia clinker and non-metal minerals, building material and chemicals, leaf tobacco, fruits and other goods, and the Soviet Union will deliver to Korea machines and equipment, oil products, ferrous and non-ferrous rolled stock, chemicals, tyres, vegetables and animal oil and other commodities. Commodity exchange between the two countries this year is expected to grow above last year.

Major Cities in DPRK

Kanggye City

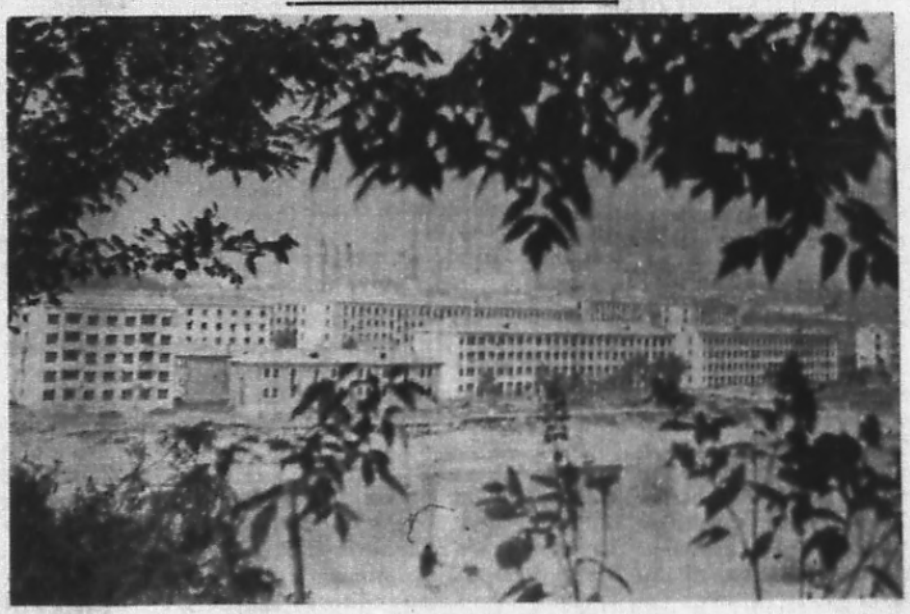


Photo shows a view of Kanggye city on the bank of the Tongro river. The city is the capital of Jagan Province. The city has become a modern city with many up-to-date buildings and now thrives with various industries.

Kanggye is one of the oldest cities in Korea, and is situated in the basin where the Tongro river joins with its tributaries, Pookchung and Namchon. Kanggye became the seat of the provincial government in 1949 when Jagan Province was newly created. In the city lie various plants and enterprises together with provincial organs. The city has educational and cultural institutions, too. Many of the plants in the city are light industry enterprises which work upon forest and agricultural products of the province. Of these, pencil-making mills, paper mills and wine breweries are of such a scale that their products are sent to every part of Korea. Kanggye city is also famous for its beautiful scenery.

Japanese Support Growing for Koreans' National Education Here

The Japanese Government is trying to legally "justify" its suppression of Koreans' democratic and national education, by passing what it calls "a bill for partial amendment of the education law" through the current 51st Diet session. In order to frustrate this move of the part of the Government, Koreans throughout this country are now vigorously developing movements to defend their national education. Their movements are gaining daily increasing support from broad sections of the Japanese people.

Representatives of Japanese women's organizations interviewing an Education Ministy official to demand immediate suspension of the Government's plot of suppression of Korean's national education (on April 12)

THREE Japanese social organizations, the Japan Korea Association, the Association for the Defense of Koreans' Human Rights, and the Conference for Koreans' National Education Problems, held on April 12 a joint emergency meeting of representatives and discussed questions regarding the protection of Koreans' national education, and issued an appeal calling upon all the Japanese social organizations to support Koreans' movement for the defense of their right to their education. The meeting adopted a joint statement demanding the Government immediately suspend all forms of its suppression of Koreans' national education.

Holding its sixth national meeting of board of permanent directors on April 9 at the Zendentsu-kaikan Hall, Tokyo, the Japan-Korea Association discussed questions regarding the Sato Government's intensifying suppressive measures against Koreans' democratic and national education. Later, protest cables were sent to Eisaku Sato, Prime Minister, and Umekichi Nakamura, Education Minister.

Earlier, on April 8, eight representatives of Japanese women, including Ayako Ishii of the New Japan Association of Women, and Sachiko Ide of the Democratic Women's Club, visited the Education Ministry and strongly demanded the Government guarantee the right of Koreans in this country to their democratic and national education.

ONE HUNDRED and eleven eminent scholars in Osaka City on April 6 jointly issued an appeal calling for Japanese people's action for the protection of Koreans' right to their democratic and national education. These 111 scholars are members of the Conference for Koreans' National Education Problems, an organization made up of presidents, professors, assistant professors and lecturers of universities in Osaka City.

The appeal reads in part: Korean children in Japan are now in danger of being deprived of the right to receive national education. This danger, with which the Korean children are faced, has been growing steadily, particularly since the conclusion of the so-called "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan" between the Pak Jung Hi clique and Japanese Government.

All the foreign children in Japan but Korean children are enjoying, in the fullest measure, their right to receive education of their own. Overseas Japanese citizens are also guaranteed the right to teach their children in the Japanese language. Despite this fact, the Japanese Government is now multiplying its efforts in trying to further restrict Koreans' right to democratic and national education. This runs diametrically counter to the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to international practices as well.

The Government's plot to destroy Koreans' national education is closely related to its recently intensifying machinations to distort the content of Japanese education, obviously with a view to paving the way for leading this country to war and aggression. We will never overlook these machinations. We are convinced that our determination to defend Koreans' national education in this country will become stronger together with the growing support of our compatriots in all walks of life.

Earlier, on April 4, 50 Japanese scholars at 26 universities and research institutes in the Tokyo Metropolis presented a joint petition to their Government, demanding immediate suspension of the Government's unjustifiable suppression of Koreans' democratic and national education and guarantee of their right to their national education.

In the petition, they said as follows:

"Overseas citizens of any country have the right to educate their children in their own language and their own traditions. This is one of their inalienable rights, as is clearly provided for in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Despite this, however, there is a move on the part of the Government to deprive the Korean citizens here of this right to democratic and national education. This move, which constitutes a grave infringement upon international practices, has been taking daily clearer form ever since the conclusion of the 'South Korea-Japan Treaty' between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese Government.

"As only a few examples showing the Government's machinations against Koreans' education have been revealed, we can cite the so-called Vice-Education Minister's notification, (which, no doubt, is aimed at imposing 'assimilation education' upon Korean children), and the two bills which are going to be submitted to the current 51st Diet session: 'a bill for partial amendment of the education law' and 'a bill for establishment of a system of foreigners' schools in Japan'. "All these suppressive measures, which can never be approved in the light of both international law and the law of humanity, can be a most serious infringement upon the right of Koreans to their democratic and national education.

"Holding world peace and racial equality high in esteem, we are of the opinion that the Government should put an immediate end to all its policy of national discrimination against Korean citizens in this country."

This petition was adopted by a meeting held that day in Tokyo by these 50 scholars, among whom were: Senroku Uehara, former president of Hitotsubashi University; Risaku Mudai, former president of Tokyo Science and Literature University; Ken Otsuki, professor of Waseda University; Seiichi Miyahara, professor of Tokyo University; Shinzaburo Koshimura, professor of the Yokohama State University; Masao Kotani, professor of Osaka University; Taro Wakamori; professor of Tokyo Education University; Fujio Yamasaki, professor of TokyoUniversity; Junzo Nisi, professor of Hitotsubashi University; Takashi Hatada, professor of Tokyo Metropolitan University; Shigeki-Toyama, professor of Yokohama Municipal University; Junichi Kida, professor of Aichi University; Hiroshi Sudo, professor of Ochanomizu Women's University; Tadao Ishihara, professor of Chuo University; Tsuneo Yoshikawa, professor of Hosei University; Shinichi Ikeda, professor of Rikkyo University; Manabu Watanabe, professor of Musashi University, and Toshio Yamasaki, professor of Tokyo University of Technology; as well as Koshiro Okakura, president of the Institute for Afro-Asian Affairs; Naokichi Ubukata, member of the Institute for Chinese Affairs; Shigeo Hatada, member of the Institute for Japanese-Korean Affairs, and Shinichi Takahashi, member of the Japan Science Council.

The Institute for (Japanese) National Education, an authoritative educational research organization, recently issued an appeal, calling upon all the members of the educational research institutes in Japan to launch protest campaign against the Government's plot to further strengthen its suppression of Koreans' national education.

Eighty-five Japanese lawyers on April 4 unanimously adopted a petition demanding the Government immediately cancel the so-called "bill for partial amendmemt of the education law" which, they said, is aimed at legally justifying the Government's suppression of Koreans' national education, and that the Government guarantee the right of Koreans to their education. The lawyers held that day a meeting to discuss questions concerning the defense of Koreans' democratic and national education.

On April 2, some 30 representatives of nine Japanese educational research institutes and teachers' unions held an emergency meeting in Tokyo and discussed ways and means of effectively conducting a campaign through their respective organizations to defend Koreans' democratic and national education.

Meanwhile, Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), issued on March 21 an appeal addressed to all the political parties, social organizations and public figures of the world, asking for their support for Koreans' movements to defend their national education. This appeal has won growing international support for Koreans' movements.

Under these circumstances, the Tokyo Metropolitan Teachers' Union recently called an emergency meeting of its standing committee and decided to do every thing in its power to support Koreans' movement for the defense of their national education, in opposition to the Government's plot to undermine it.

FURTHER, the Tokyo Regional Headquarters of Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan) and the Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Workers' Unions also recently held meeting and decided to mobilize as many of their member-workers as possible in their campaigns to support Koreans' national education.

Support for the democratic and national education of Korean children in Japan was also expressed by the Japan Council for Afro-Asian Writers, the Japan Artists' Association and the Tokyo Metropolitan Conference for Historical Education. These organizations unanimously adopted resolutions opposing the Government's suppressive measures against Koreans' national education. Similar resolutions were also adopted by nine Japanese women's organizations in Tokyo.

The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) on April 2 held its sixth meeting of councilors (consists of representatives of 68 member-unions) at the Zennittsu Hall, Tokyo, and adopted a statement denouncing the Japanese Government for its machinations to force Koreans here to change their nationality from Korea to the "Republic of Korea (ROK)" and to destroy Koreans' democratic and national education.

In the statement, the participants said that the Sato Govermnent's machinations against Koreans here, which have been intensified particularly since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan

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1,066 Japanese Local Assemblies Support Koreans' Demand for "Freedom of Travel"

The Okayama Prefectural Assembly, Japan, in its plenary session on March 18 unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the movement of Koreans here to realize their desire to freely travel to and from their home country. The resolution was shortly presented to the Central Government.

With this, the number of those local assemblies which adopted similar resolutions reached 1,066, as of March 31, including the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly, the Hokkaido Assembly and the Kyoto and Osaka Prefectural Assemblies, as well as 425 municipal assemblies.

"Special Police Intelligence Case" Against Koreans in Japan Disclosed

The Japanese Government's machinations of national discrimination against, and political suppression of, Korean citizens in this country, have been becoming daily more undisguised, particularly since the conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" in December of last year. Under these circumstances, a new fact showing this reactionary move on the part of the Japanese authorities, was disclosed on March 25 when Yusaku Yayama, Socialist Dietman, at a meeting of the Upper House Budget Committee of the current 51st Diet, drove ministers to bay through his interpellations on the issue of a "secret directive," issued by the chief of the Amagasaki Central Police Station of Hyogo Prefecture, ordering enforcement of special patrol checkup of foreign families (Korean and Chinese).

"On the basis of this dirty secret directive (dated Jan. 19 and officially called the notification on enforcing special patrol checkup of foreign families), various forms of police intelligence activities against Koreans in Amagasaki City are now vigorously conducted," he said.

Present at the Budget Committee session that day were Etsusaburo Shiina, Foreign Minister; Mitsujiro Ishii, Justice Minister; Umekichi Nakamura, Education Minister, and Yutaka Arai, director of the Police Agency.

Presenting a copy of the secret directive which was signed by Jizo Nishiura, superintendent of the Central Police Station, and was distributed to all its substations, the Socialist interpellator strongly demanded the Government side make clear all the truth about the case in question. Yutaka Arai said in reply: "I have heard nothing about what you call a 'secret directive.'"

Yusaku Yayama exposed the fact that already before the issuance of this "top-secret" directive, police had been conducting, for more than a month from Jan. 15, such spy activities as ordered in the document concerned in the districts that were comparatively densely inhabited by Koreans and Chinese.

The secret directive, which consists of some 40 items, orders a wholesale special investigation by police into the living conditions, property, occupations and thoughts of Koreans in the district which the police concerned is in charge of. Further, none of these items is unrelated to the Government's plot to place the 600,000 Koreans here under strict police surveillance. Thus, it can be said that revealed in this directive, in its most sinister form, is the Government's view of Koreans here, that it regards them as no more than "potential criminals."

Pointing out, in its opening paragraph, that there are at present 710 foreign families (comprising 9,267 persons), living in such districts, where foreigners, mostly, Koreans, are concentrated, as Chikuji, Ohama, and Deyashiki, the directive states that in the light of the geographical position of Amagasaki City which borders on Osaka City,—next to the Tokyo Metropolis in importance, Osaka City is a centre of Japan's politics, economy and culture,—there is a strong possibility of North Korean secret agents and unidentified foreigners living in these districts. From this point of view, the directive continues the police authorities in charge of these districts are required to make special efforts in their investigation work.

Next, the directive states that this special investigation should be conducted tentatively for 45 days from Jan. 15, with all the foreigners in these districts as objects of investigation, and that during the period of investigation, guard officers of each police station should strengthen the supervision of substations so that the investigation work may be effectively carried out.

Socialist interpellator Yusaku Yayama demanding the Government side make clear the truth about special secret police investigation case against Koreans in Amagasaki City, Hyogo Pref. (at a meeting of the Upper House Budget Committee ofthe current Diet)

Further, included in the directive is "an article regarding suspicious cases" which consists of some 40 paragraphs. According to this article, any policeman is required to report by phone, without a moment's delay, to the guard department of his headquarters, whenever he should, while on patrol duty, come across any foreigner whose appearance is deemed as suspicious as to come under any of the above-mentioned particulars. And later, the policeman concerned must tender his superior a so-called "unidentified foreigner's card" in which the suspicious foreigner's name and address are written down.

The policeman is ordered to put to severe interrogation any foreigner who looks like a stranger from any other district. In such a case, the policeman must, as a matter of duty, demand the foreigner present his "alien registration certificate" for examining the matters entered in the "certificate." And in case any difference is found, through this examination, between the matters entered in the "certificate" presented and those written in its script, which is in the custody either of a municipal, town or village office with which his name is registered, the interrogator must immediately imprison the alien, on the charge of violating the "alien registration law." If the foreigner should fail to present his "certificate" which shall be carried by him in person at all times, he will also be put in police custody. By the way, the "alien registration law" stipulates that in case any change has occurred in matters entered in the "certificate," an application for its registration shall be made within 14 days of the change.

Further, any foreigner, falling under any of the following details enumerated in the "article regarding suspicious cases," shall be subject to forcible police investigation: "a foreigner who is with sufficient reason suspected to be a Korean, despite his pretension that he is a Japanese"; "a foreigner whose living is considered to be beyond his means"; "a foreigner living in isolation"; "a foreigner who often listens into foreign broadcasts at midnight"; "a foreigner whose domicile of origin is in North Korea or in Mainland China"; "a foreigner who is a long-term hotel sojourner"; "a foreigner who has comparatively large numbers of visitors"; "a foreigner who is a radio operator or is capable of operating radio apparatus"; "a foreigner who usually uses exceedingly abusive language against Communism," and "a foreigner who has many acquaintances in such circles as people concerned with public peace and politicians."

Yusaku Yayama, the Socialist interpellator, went on to say that "there are indications to show that similar secret directives had been sent to police stations in many other prefectures, not only to the Amagasaki Central Police Station."

Meanwhile, as will be clear from the above, there is no doubt that the purpose the Japanese police authorities are seeking to attain in issuing this secret directive lies nowhere else but in placing 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan under constant and strict police surveillance, so that their suppression of Koreans in this country may be more easily and effectively conducted. As revealed in this secret directive, the method to which the Japanese police authorities are going to resort to suppress Koreans here is, in its nature, not a little different from that which the Japanese Special High Police employed during the days of Japanese colonial rule over Korea, when all the Koreans were treated as "criminals." In addition, the fact worthy of special note is that the special police investigation into Koreans in Amagasaki City was started on Jan. 15, or shortly after the effectuation of the so-called "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan." This fact clearly shows that the spy activities by the Japanese police against Koreans issue from the real aim of the criminal "agreement" and are aimed at destroying CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), around which Korean citizens in Japan are today united more firmly than ever before.

Mean while, the so-called "special secret investigations" by Japanese police into Koreans in Amagasaki City, Hyogo Prefecture, have been raising daily mounting anger among Korean people throughout this country. This anger found a vent in a mass protest rally held by Korean people on March 28 in Sannomiya City, the same prefecture. Elected by the rally, ten representatives visited the Amagasaki Central Police Station and sharply denounced the recent police spy activities against their compatriots, which, they said, "is no more than only one of many schemes of the police to deprive Koreans here of all kinds of their democratic and national rights.

Japanese Support---

(Continued from page 4)

Treaty," are closely related to the hostile policy pursued by the Government toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and issue from the Government's efforts to help the U.S. in implementing its policy of war and aggression, by reviving the Japanese militarists. We strongly demand 1) the Government immediately discontinue its policy of hostility toward the DPRK, 2) immediately suspend its plot to impose "ROK nationality" upon Koreans and guarantee all the democratic and national rights, including that to the choice of their nationality, and 3) immediately put an end to its interference in, and suppression of, Koreans' democratic and national education.

Representatives of Japanese people in Arakawa Ward, Tokyo, demanding the Education Ministry guarantee Koreans' right to their national education (on March 31)

Earlier, on March 15, 850 representatives of the Tokyo citizens interviewed Ryutaro Azuma, the Tokyo Metropolitan Governor, and demanded guarantee of the right of Korean citizens to their education.

Meanwhile, many organizations of Japanese youths and students, including the Japan Democratic Youth eague and the Japanese Socialist Youth League, plan to hold a representatives' meeting of youth organizations on April 14, in protest against the suppressiv machinations of their Government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party against Koreans' national education.

52 Japanese Local Assemblies for Koreans' Demand for DPRK Nationality

The movement of Korean citizens in Japan to have their "ROK (South Korea) nationality," written in their "alien registration certificates," changed to Korean nationality, is gaining daily growing support not only from broad sections of the Japanese people, but also from many honest-minded people of the world. Under these circumstances, many Japanese local assemblies (52 in number, as of March 31) also adopted resolutions in support of Koreans' demand. Among these assemblies are: The Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly and four prefectural assemblies, as well as 32 municipal assemblies.

Voices for Koreans' Nat'l Education Here High Among Japanese

As reported in the previous issue, Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), in connection with the Japanese Government's scheme for suppressing the democratic and national education of Korean nationals in Japan, on Feb. 22 sent a letter appealing to Japanese political parties, social organizations and noted persons in all walks of life, for strong support for Koreans' movements in defense of their right to democratic and national education.

The appeal has compelled Japanese people to ponder on the implications of the Japanese Government's unjustifiable attitude toward Koreans' demand. It has aroused strong protest and condemnation among diverse elements of society.

Following is part of the voices Japanese people are raising nowadays in support of the appeal, denouncing the measure the Japanese authorities are about to take in the current Diet.

Ohinata Tsutaji (*Chairman of Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly*)

"...I think it is quite natural, and there is no room for controversy, for Koreans in Japan to conduct their national education through their mother tongue.

Such a discriminative policy could not be allowed in view of the historical relations that have been built up between Japan and Korea in the past thousands of years.

I don't think the Japanese authorities will dare to suppress Koreans' national education. But if they take such a drastic measure, they will lose the confidence of the Japanese people. They won't dare to."

Miyanohara Sadamitsu (*Chairman of Japan Teachers' Union*)

"This bill (for the partial amendment of School Education Law) is most dangerous.

We have been struggling hard for the defense of national education including Koreans' democratic and national education.

We Japanese teachers reflect on the fact that Japanese imperialism, in its colonial rule over Korea, deprived her of all her cultural tradition—the Korean language, history and many others.

We will never repeat such an ignominious history.

To stand in the van of the struggle for the defense of Koreans' right to democratic and national education is, in other words, to champion the cause of Japan's national education.

We will continue to the bitter end our struggle to defend Koreans' educational work in active support of Korean citizens here, using every possible means—demonstrations and other protest actions.

By only doing so, can we develop our really friendly relations with neighboring peoples."

Tsuchiya Yoshio (*General Secretary of Japan Democratic Youth League*)

"In the openly suppressing Koreans' democratic and national education, the Japanese Government is suppressing nothing than Japanese national education. And we can't think of this apart from the revival of militarism in Japan's education.

The Japanese Government must secure the right of Korean citizens in Japan to democratic and national education.

The outrageous measure the Japanese Government is going to take at the current Diet session cannot be too severely criticized, in the light of historical circumstances and the moral responsibility of the Japanese authorities.

We must take a special note of the fact that this scheme is being hatched in keeping with the effectuation of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty."

In future, we will tirelessly inform 20 million Japanese youths of the questions of democratic and national rights, including the right to education, of Koreans in Japan, while studying how to solve the questions."

Wakamori Taro (*Professor of Tokyo Educational Univ.*)

"What an absurd anachronism!

It is entirely natural for the citizens of an independent country to receive their democratic and national education based on their education system, through their mother tongue, regardless of their places of residence. This is a rule in international society. Another thing I should like to say is: Japan should be more careful about questions regarding Korean citizens than about questions regarding foreigners here, considering the annexation of the country in the past. Japan ought to guarantee Koreans' education by law, and with substantial aid."

"Anti-Japanese Education? That's Absurd....."

Munekata Seiya

(*Chairman of Research Conference at Japan Institute of National Education; Memeber of Japan Science Council; Professor of Tokyo University*)

I had a shameful experience which I have never committed to writing.

It was at the time of the Great Kanto Earthquakes (in 1923), when I was a third grade student of a middle school. As everyone knows today, dreadful atrocities were committed after the earthquake. Some insane Japanese perpetrated indiscribable outrage against innocent Korean people. And, what is more disgusting, I was taken in by false rumors and joined in a vigilance committee, patrolling around the town with truncheon in hand.

Fortunately no atrocity was committed near my house and I did not have to wield my truncheon. But when I think of this, I feel like sinking into the ground with shame.

It is because recently I learned through the papers an outrage by Japanese high school students that I have brought myself to tell this story about myself.

The criminal act seems to have been intentional and premeditated. Some students, they say, committed the outrages in three places in Tokyo at the same time on the same day, and among them were students of the notorious "K" High School. To mention in passing, the rector of the "K" University, to which the "K" High School belongs, is a possessor with an unbelievably reactionary thought.

The motto of the "K" High School and "K" University is: "Education must enhance national sentiment." But the enhancement of national sentiment that would result in persecuting other nations, has nothing to do with what brings Japan's real independence, but will, in fact, impair our national dignity.

Here is one more thing I have to add. It happened just recently and, perhaps, is a story more shameful to me than the experience that I mentioned above.

As it happened, I vistited a Korean primary school in Nippori, where I saw little girls in their national costumes playing on their national harps that seemed smaller and finer than ours. I was deeply moved at the sight, moved even to tears. Finding the scale of the instruments consisted of the five-tone system, I said to a teacher beside me: "That is the same as the Japanese musical scale, isn't that?" But I reaized afterwards that it was no wonder that they were identical, for the musical composition system of Japanese national melodies was originally established in Korea, and introduced from Korea into Japan.

I was really ashamed of my error.

Well, the question now is the way the Japanese authorities are dealing with Koreans' education. They say they will control Korean schools by law. But what is important is the content of the legal regulation.

The attitude of the current government may be gathered from the fact that it is suspicious about and vigilant against the so-called "anti-Japanese education," which, in fact, doesn't exist in the educational work of Koreans here.

But the truth is that even little pupils at Korean schools are taught not to criticize anything about Japan, that is to say, not to interfere with Japan's internal affairs.

Then, is it "anti-Japanese education" for Koreans to teach their sons and daughters the thorny history of their independence movements, in order to have them understand the meaning and value of freedom and independence they have finally won?

If someone says yes, then what should they teach in history? What does the Japanese Government want them to teach in their schools? Does it want them to regard the crimes Japan committed against Korea as a boon? That would be absurd.

I think how to cope with the question of Koreans' education is a question affecting Japan's dignity.

As an educationist and scientist, I will present this question to the Japan Science Council as well to educational circles.

As the question of cultural exchange inevitably concerns the question of education, we must exert ourselves to make our fellow countrymen aware of the importance of the latter question.

APPEAL TO OUR READERS: WE ARE IN URGENT NEED OF YOUR SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGEMENT!

As was already reported, the Japanese Government has been more and more undisguised in suppressing the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

According to Japanese press reports of April 9, the Japanese Government and the Tory Party worked out a "bill for the partial amendment of school education law" designed to legally "regulate" the national education of Korean residents in Japan, and are now planning to submit it to the 51st regular session of the Japanese Diet with a view to instituting a "system of foreigners' school."

The Japanese Government has been given to malicious propagandas against Korean schools in Japan through mass communication media, attaching to them groundless labels of "anti-Japanese education," "extra-territoriality" and so on.

These charges of the Japanese Government are groundless and unwarranted, and aimed at fanning up chauvinism.

As is well known, firmly based on the peaceful foreign policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Korean citizens in Japan have been holding fast to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of Japan and of abiding by Japanese law.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Government has been making all-out efforts to stamp out the national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

This vicious scheme and act of the Japanese Government grossly violates international law and international practices and flagrantly runs counter to the fundamental human rights, in view of the fact that the article of the World Declaration of Human Rights stipulates that "man has a right to enjoy education."

Viewed from every angle, the national education of Korean citizens in Japan is just and a sacred fundamental right, and no one can infringe upon it.

At present, we stand in urgent need of the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the world who love justice, peace and freedom.

It is our sincere desire that our dear readers of the PEOPLE'S KOREA will send us letters of encouragement regarding the national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

Your comment and opinion will hearten us to redouble our efforts to defend the democratic and national rights of Koreans here.

COMMENT:

Country.....

Occupation.....

Name.....

The People's Korea

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